



Leading Iowans
in caring for
our natural resources

Comprehensive Planning 101



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Environmental Protection

- Iowa Code 455B.301A states, “*The protection of the health, safety, and welfare of Iowans and the protection of the environment require the safe and sanitary disposal of solid wastes. An effective and efficient solid waste disposal program protects the environment and the public, and provides the most practical and beneficial use of the material and energy values of solid waste.*”





Waste Management Hierarchy

- 
- ① Volume reduction at the source
 - ② Recycling, composting, and reuse
 - ③ Combustion with energy recovery
 - ④ Other approved techniques of solid waste management including, but not limited to,
 - Combustion for waste disposal, and
 - Disposal in sanitary landfills

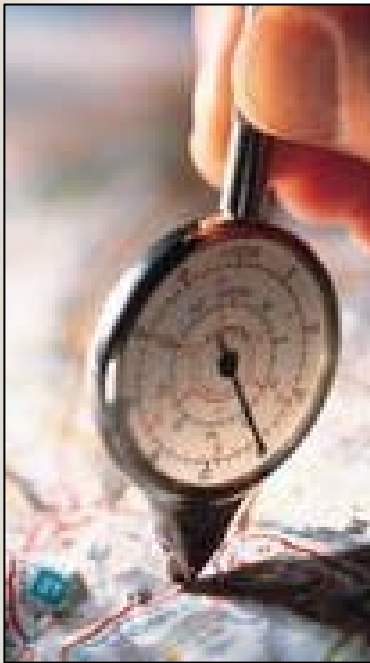


Comprehensive Planning Code

- IA Code §455B.306 states, “*All cities and counties shall also file with the director a comprehensive plan* detailing the method by which the city or county will comply with the requirements of section 455B.302 to *establish and implement a comprehensive solid waste reduction program for its residents.*”

Comprehensive Planning

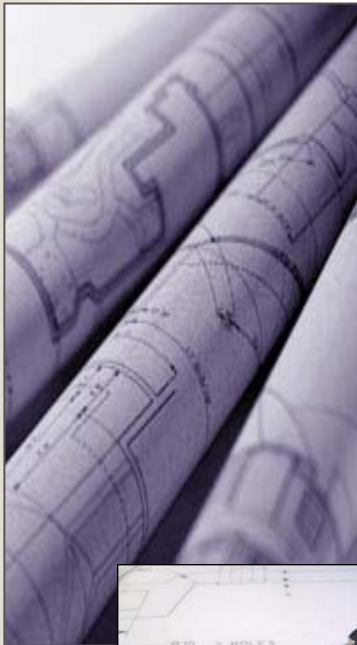
- Iowa Administrative Code defines a Comprehensive Plan as...



- *“A course of action established cooperatively between cities, counties, and sanitary disposal projects (SDP) regarding their integrated solid waste management system, waste reduction strategies and disposal methods.”*

Comprehensive Plans

■ What is a Comprehensive Plan?



- Comprehensive plans are designed to serve as a blueprint to achieving the state's waste volume reduction and recycling goals.
- Provide an opportunity for citizens, businesses, local governments and solid waste facilities to evaluate existing waste management programs and alternatives collectively, to develop plans and schedules for future waste reduction and recycling efforts.



Comprehensive Plans

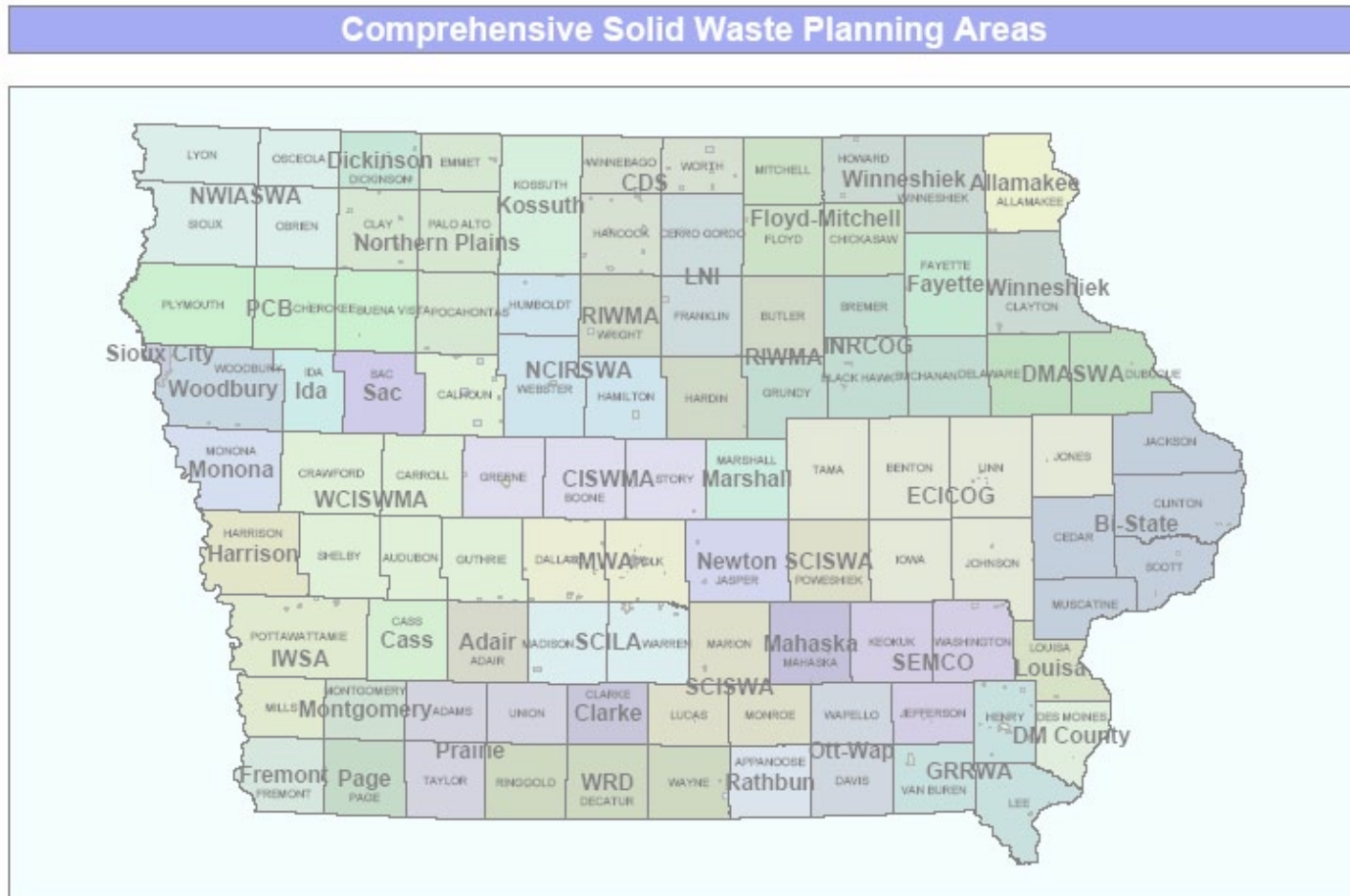
- Submitted every 3-years in conjunction with SDP permit renewals.
- Include a thorough review of the current waste management systems, and sets goals for improving waste diversion through recycling and source reduction.
- Cannot include a service area, any part of which is included in another comprehensive plan.



Comprehensive Planning Areas

- What is a Planning Area (PA)?
 - An individual OR group of local governments that through a cooperative arrangement with a sanitary disposal project, are involved in any aspect of the SDP's management of solid waste.
 - Planning Areas may include one or more sanitary disposal projects.
- What are Planning Areas responsible for?
 - Development/submittal of comprehensive plans.
 - Implementation and support of solid waste management programs.

Comprehensive Planning Areas



■ 47 Planning Areas & 59 Landfills



The “Waste Flow” Connection

- Objective = All waste generated within the PA be disposed of within that PA.
 - Each planning area has a specific service area that is defined by the jurisdictions of local governments.
 - Planning area’s service areas can not overlap.
 - However, there are a few exceptions of when solid waste may be disposed of outside of the planning area.



Waste Stream Reduction Goals

- 567 IAC chapter 101.6 states, “*The goal of the state is to reduce the amount of materials in the waste stream existing as of July 1, 1988, baseline, 25 % by July 1, 1994, and 50% by July 1, 2000, through the practice of waste volume reduction at the source and through recycling.*”
- The Department conducts updated goal progress determinations in conjunction with each comprehensive plan submittal to assess progress toward these goals.



Waste Stream Reduction Goals

- 567 IAC chapter 101.12(8) states, “*If at any time the Department notifies...that a planning area has failed to meet the 25% waste volume reduction and recycling goal, then, at a minimum, the solid waste management techniques listed in Iowa Code 455D.3(4) must be implemented throughout the planning area.*”

S.W. Management Techniques

- PAs that fail to meet the 25% goal shall:
 - ① Collect an additional \$0.50/ton in addition to the base tonnage fee (\$4.25).
 - ② Public notification of the PA's failure to meet the 25% waste volume reduction goal.
 - ③ Draft ordinances which establish collection of fees based upon volume or number of containers for disposal by residents (Unit-Based Pricing).
 - ④ Conduct educational & promotional programs to inform citizens of the benefits of reducing, reusing, and recycling materials.





Chapter 113 Implications

- The new IAC Chapter 113 is intended to implement minimum federal standards promulgated on October 9, 1991 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs). In order to obtain full approval from EPA, Iowa must have and enforce standards technically comparable to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 258 (commonly referred to as RCRA Subtitle D standards), which establishes the minimum national criteria for all MSWLFs.



Status of Iowa Landfills

- There are currently 59 MSW landfills in the state of Iowa
- 10 landfills have indicated their intention to close
 - 4 of the 10 have given the Department a strong indication of their future disposal plans



IowaDNR Waste Management

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources



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Questions and Comments

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